A YEAR OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

REPORTS TO THE GOVERNMENT. COUNTERFEITING OF A VERY ABLE CHARACTER-THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

-EXPERIMENTS WITH OUDNANCE, EIC. The annual reports of chiefs of bureaus continue to pour into the Departments at Washington, They contain much interesting information. Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service, has much to relate about the counterfeiting of coin and paper money, which he says was never carried on with such ability and skill as at present. The Navy is reported to be in fair condition, considering that the ships are all of a by-gone type. It is recommended that something be done toward re-creating the Navy. The Chief of Navigation urges that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans be carefully surveyed, in order to examine reported danger to shipping. The year is stated by another officer to have been one of great activity in ordnance experiments. The pensioning of old worn-out man-of-war's men is recommended.

THINGS THE PEOPLE OUGHT TO KNOW. FIRST, A FEW POINTS FROM THE PREPORT OF CHIEF BROOKS ON COUNTERFRITING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- James J. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, has

sent in his report for the last fiscal year. Arrests had been made to the number of 539. Counterfeit money to the amount of \$33,651 was retary Schurz is awaited with interest. The visit dies and moulds used in counterfeiting notes or coin. Several of the arrests made during the year were of ususual importance-among them of Henry C. Cole, who had been concerned as a "cap- labors will anguestionably appear in his report. italist" in nearly every important combination of do not present his peer in skill, celerity of operation and reckless daring." The latter pleaded guilty.

recommends, as a measure of economy, that the machinist system should be abolished at once. The duties assigned them can be performed as they should be by the passed assistant, assistant, and cadet engineers of the Navy. As an economical and sufficient substitute for the present machinist system, it is suggested that there be enlisted for every ship, when commissioned, one blacksmith, one botier-maker and two furnishers, with uniform pay of \$50 per month and the usual rations. This change will insure a saving of \$45,000 per annum, and an increase in the personnel of the Navy of about 150 men. The report concludes with a recommendation for pensioning disabled mechanics.

The Colonel Commandant of the United States Marine Corps in his annual report recommends an merease in the number of privates.

The past year has been one of great advance in developing the force of penetration of rifle trojecties, and of concurrent efforts to produce armor of greater resistance with the same weight. In the case of the gun it has been done by the application of well-known principles, but the increase of length and diminution of calibre are, perhaps, carried to an excess. With the reduction of calibre in the shell is necessarily of small capacity has of calibre the shell is necessarily of small capacity. The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance says: perhaps, carried to an excess. With the reduction of culture the shell is necessarily of small capacity, incapable of inflicting vital injury, and combats would be of long duration, as before the introduction of shell firing. In naval combats the object is to lodge a powerful mine in the side or in the interior of the ship, which requires a large capacity shell. To penetrate the armorphites small diameter a digreat hardness and tenacity of material in the shell are necessary. It is probable that we have not reached a fluid solution of the problem, and that nothing has been lost by our enforced delay. It is, however, quite evident that all the older systems of maxil ordinance are observer, and monster ironciads of less importance. The progress of mixiliary gives promise of obtaining suitable material with which to cusa race our nutitive armaments whenever proper appropriations are made.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Re-

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Re-

ruiting says:
During the past fiscal year seventy-seven vessels have During the past fiscal year seventy-seven vessels have been either whody or partially equipped at the several Navy Yards, at an extraoditure for labor of \$165,818, and for material of \$549,611.

* The new rooting mill at the Washington Navy Yard has proved a perfect success, and since its orection in 1878 has accomplished a saving of nearly \$12,000, being more than \$2,000 over and acove its original cost.

* With a moderate additional expenditure, all the plate from required for the manufacture of boilers for the Navy could, in my opinion, be made at this Navy Yard. The exhibit of the conduct reports received from

vessels in commission is stated to continue to show a marked improvement in the morale of the enlisted worn-out men-of-war's men who, in consequence of their long and faithful service, Chief English and be fostered by the Government. Legislation tending toward the care or employment of these people is earnestly recommended.

The report of the Chief of the Barcan of Yards

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Tac defence demanded that the check be brought into control and helps do it himself, and don't set up the job and then sneak off home as family to prove the court. The same and be fostered by the Government. Legislation tending toward the care or employment of these people is earnestly recommended.

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The same and price into the destruction of the same and helps do it himself, and don't set up the job and then sneak off home as found that the check be brought into control and the sneak off home as court. The same and the care of the Barcan of Fargh Company, attues to any United the finese demanded that the check be brought into court. The same and the care of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the sneak off home as follows. The same and the care of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the care of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the State of New Jerics and the sneak of home as fargh to be regarded as wards of the American to the destruction of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the court of the Barcan of Fargh Company and the cour

and Docks submits an estimate which contemplates an expenditure of \$6,127,572 for yard improvements, and \$946,872 for repairs and preservation. Among the estimates are the following: For the Navy Yard at Boston, \$87,000; Brooklyn, \$40,000; League Island, Penn., \$192,000; Norfolk,

\$126,336; Mare Island, Cal., \$421,000. The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Remairs of the Navy Department shows that \$1,480,282 was expended of the \$1,500,000 appropriated by Congress for the last fiscal year. The same appropriation is asked for the ensuing year. The work of the Bareau has been confined entirely to the repair of such ships as most needed it, and by the close of the next fiscal year the ships comprising the American squadrons will, it is thought, be in as efficient a condition as it is possithought, be in as efficient a condition as it is possi-ble to make them. The Navy is, however, mostly composed of ships of a by-gone day, and it is hoped the necessity of having a modern Navy will soon be recognized, and that appropriations will be made to begin the construction of ships of a modern type. The report recommends the appronument of four as-sistant naval constructors, and asks attention to the subject of a school of naval architecture.

THE REPORT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT TO BE MADE PUBLIC TO-MORROW.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 26 .- Owing to the agitation over Indian affairs, the ferthcoming report of Secduring the past Summer was undertaken solely for the purpose of gaining familiarity with the practi-

Among the principal recommendations which it conater eiters for twenty-hve years, but who is is understood are to be made is the passage of a gennow serving a twelve years' sentence in the New- eral law enabling every head of an Indian family Jersey State Prison, and Charles T. Ulrich, of in both the civilized and uncivilized tribes to locate whom it is said that "the annals of counterfeiting | 160 or 320 acres of land upon his reservation, the title in fee simple to be secured to him and his heirs only after a continuous residence thereon of but has thus far escaped sentence upon some legal twenty-five years, during which period the land

Controller Kill's riport, which list in the collowing interesting of the decommonations and banks thus counterfeiters of paper money who for years sepredated upon our communities but two remain, and they are somewhat attenuated through the intervenion of the first the manufactures, bank burglars and cambiers. And these gauge, by the sid of muse this joint weatth, command takent and skill, and present phases of difficult, tedious and expensive than heretofore. Never theses, I sasert, without face of successful contradiction, that it concentrated the detection of the eriminal more difficult, tedious and expensive than heretofore. Never theses, I sasert, without face of successful contradiction, that it concentrated the detection of the expensive yengaged in as now, and never were acress for the offence more numerous. The increase is attributed in hiny to the chapmess of the material of which most of the couns are composed and the facelity. He had to be a serily pardient their capacity as juros regard the offence as a venial one, and the capity is separated to the country of the country of the violation of the appropriation for his division from \$100,000 to \$00,000.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual regort, recommends that the Department take into consideration the subject of examining reported dangers to navigation in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. If the Department cannot, on account of insufficient funds, fit out expeditions composed of a number of vessels, it is suggested that a practical beginning be made by detailing at least one vessel for this service in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From the great number of dangers to navigation in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From the great number of dangers to navigation in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From the great number of dangers to navigation in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. From the great number of dangers to navigation in the Atlantic and property will be saved.

The Chief States steamer Wachusett has been conducted by the con

ward T. Nichols is detached from the comm ni of the South Atlantic Station and placed on waiting orders.

Captain James A. Greer is detached from the comnand of the Hartford and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Communder Purnell F. Harrington, Lieutenants Edwin S. Houston, Frederics G. Hyde and Theodore T. Wood, Masters Alexander McCrackin and James C. Cresap, Medical Inspector Albert C. Gorgas, Passed Assistant George P. Bradley, Assistant-Surgeon Nelson H. Drake, Chief-Engineer George R. Johnson, Passed Assistant-Engineer John A. Scot, Assistant-Engineer Wyth M. Parks, Beatswain Robert Anderson, Gunner Thomas P. Wilson, Carpenter James Burke and Sall-

Thomas P. Wilson, Carpenter James Burke and Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater are detached from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Ambrose J. Clark is detached from the
Hartford and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistaut-Surgeon Wai er A. McClurg is detached from the
Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the Tennessee. Passed As-Istant-Surgeon James H. Gaines is
detached from special duty in the Bureau of Micdicine
and Surgery and ordered to the Tennessee. AssistantSurgeon A. C. H. Russell is detached from the Naval
Hospital, Mare Irland, and ordered to the Pensacola,
Pacific Station. Assistant-Surgeon Frank C. Date is detached from the Pensacola on the reporting of his relief,
and ordered to return home and report arrival.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 26.-The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service has been ordered to cause 150 recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge as follows: 50 for the 12th Infantry, Arizona; 50 for the 13th Infantry, New-Orleans; and 50 to Fort Dodge, Kansas, for the 23d Infantry.

Mojor W. B. Rochester, Chief Paymaster Department of the South, will in addition to his present duties make payments of such claims for pay, bounty, etc., due col ored soldlers as may be referred to him by the Payma

ter-General.
Leave of absence for one year has been granted to First Licutemant W W Robinson, 7th Cavairy. First Licutemant C A. L. Totten, 4th Artifers, will report January I next for one monta's special duty at West Point, and will teen proceed to join his proper station.

A GHASTLY DEMAND IN A MURLIER TRIAL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26 .- In the trial of the Rev. Mr. Hayden this morning, br. J. H. Tread-well, of Boston, testified that with other medical exports he had examined Mary Stanuard's left cheek, and had found indentations made by the nails of a shoe or boot-neel. They correspond with the nails in the neel of Hayden's brogan.

The defence demanded that the check be brought into

remains of the girl exhibited in court, witadrew all festimony relative to the nail-prints in the clock of the dead girl. At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned to Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

RAILWAY NEWS.

THE LOCAL INVESTIGATION. CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY-S. I. M. BARLOW AND -R. C. VILAS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

THE MANAGEMENT OF ERIC. S. L. M. Barlow was the first witness before the Assemily Committee appointed to investigate the management of the State railroads, at the session yesterday morning. His testimony related to his connection with the Eric Road as director from 1872 to 1876. and as coursel. He said that the original change in the Board of Directors was brought about by resignations, at a rate of \$65,000 each. The old Board, with the ex-The witness did not think that at that time McHenry had any controlling interest in the Eric Road. Durin the Gon'd-Fisz administration a lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Road was effected. The witness did not remember whether proxies were purchased in this city for the election in 1872. Before it went into the receiver's hands the Eric Read paid the witness a Judgment of \$75,000, which he obtained or advances made by McHeury. The English proxies or the Eric stock were given to the control of the com-pany on this side in perpenuity. The Eric Company first learned of the claim against McHenry after Mr. Gray returned from Eugland. He had received very large captured, together with a large number of plates. of the Secretary to the principal Indian tribes same in Eric bonds, upon which he had obtained ad vances, which, in turn, were given to Mr. Watson. He said he had transferred to the company all the proceeds cal workings of the Indian policy. The fruit of his of the bonds, and no one suspected he had converted to his own use nearly \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000. Mr. Barlow then took up the question of the two Erie dividends He said that the Eric Board corresponded with the Londen men, and that Mr. Watson was willing and anxious to declare as large a divideod as the earnings of the roa would warrant. He said that the English accountants, who examined the Erie books did decide that the dividends did not come from the earnings; but this was only after a continuous residence thereou of the land technicality, "an unfortunate result to which," Chief Broots remarks, "this Division did not many may contribute." It says that during the last the straight of the counterfeiters of paper currency, but that the vigitance maintained by the agents of the Division has anticipated the coming of the fraudulent issues and protected the public from any considerable loss. The report continues:

At no time in the listery of National banking in this country has such inscending of the counterfeiters of the past year. So the is the work and so could not be seen to be so the past year, the report continues:

At no time in the listery of National banking in this country has such inscending of the counterfeit notes as has narked the bases of the past year. So the is the work and so could notes of the demonitations and banks thus counterfeited.

Of this site speciated upon our communities but two remains and they are someward attenuated barount or communities but two remains and they are someward attenuated barount or communities but two remains and they are someward attenuated barount of participation.

Of commonities the commonities of the remain of the victor of the commonities of the com immaterial as the carning were charged to the construction account, and as the remittances from McHenry, th

money there would have been no receiver and the
earnans would have increased, and the road would
have prospeced.

After the recess Henry M. Sondder, counsel of the
Standard Oil Company, argued for the nearpance of a
series of answers to questions which the committee had
sent to John D. Arcabaid and others connected with
the Standard Oil Company or with its affiliated
comp hies. The committee, however, found that many
of what were recarded as the most important questions
remained unanswered, and for that reason
refused to accept the roports as final. After some discussion they were accepted for the purpose of extantation. The committee will decide whether to call Archibald, Regers, Bostwick, Pratt or others for the narpose
of supplementing the report with with an examination.
R. C. Vilas, general freight agest of the Eric Road,
then testified that then were not over 150 special rates
on his road. In answer to questions by Mr. Sterne, the
witness said that the number of special rates had been
reduced every year since Mr. Blanchard became connected with the company. Mr. Sterne then took up a
list of special rates granted to certain shippers over the
Eric Road which the witness had prepared several
weeks ago, and which he had handed to the committee.
He said different considerations led to the granting of
special rates. Each case was almost unique, and had
to be decided after an investigation of the circumstances surrounding it. The road had had more special rates as the second and had to be decided after an investigation of the circumstances surrounding it. The road had had more special rates seed the witness if his policy was to
encourage the industries on his line, by granting special
rates even if his road suffered, and he replied that the
question was too general, and that he would have to
have a special instance cited. The road triff do treat
all the industries fairly, so that they could compete
with each other. Mr. Blanchard cross-examined the
with each other. Mr. Blanchard cross-examined the

per floors were seized with a panic, and in spite of the utmost exertions of the teachers they rushed wildly to the staircase, shricking with terror. They hurled then the staircase, shricking with terror. They hurled them-selves down the stairways in the greatest frenzy and confusion. On the stairs leading to the ground floor the balustrade gave way, and several children were precipitated to the floor below. Elia Linek had her arm broken. Emma Dillon was badly hurt about the head and the upper part of her person by the balustrade failing on her. Eva Schaffer was severely bruised. It is mar on her. Eva Schaffer was severely ordised. It is mar-veilous that a score of the children were not killed out-right, but these are all the casualities that are now known. In a norone effort to stay the rushing tide at the head of the stairway, Mrs. Baltazza, one of the teach-ers, was huried from her feet, trampled upon and ho, ne to the bottom, where she was dragged out very much bruised but not seriously hurt. The school was finally empiled, and it was then discovered that the fire was only a trifling affair, which was soon mastered.

A CONFLAGRATION PREVENTED.

Officer Waters, of the Seventh Precinct, last evening discovered a straw mattress on fire in the basemeet of No. 116 Division-st. It was believed that an attempt had been made by some unknown person to burn the beliefing.

A WESTERN TOWN BURNED.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Nov. 26 .- The town of Vancalia, Favette County, between Cedar Rapids and Postville, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Only one ousiness structure remains. The Post Office was also burned. There was little insurance on any of the property, and many persons are financially ruined. The fire started in Stumm's saloon, and is believed to have been kindled by a rival saloon keeper in the upper section of the town. Indignation runs high.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS DISCUSSED. GENERAL GRANT'S PROSPECTS FOR A THIRD TERM-

CANDIDATES FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE-POLITICAL PARTIES IN SOUTH CAR-

The prospects of the choice of General Grant as a candidate for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention were yesterday discussed by Richard Smith, who thinks that the people favor him more than the politicians. A. B. Cornell, Chester A. Artbur, William E. Chandler and ex-Governor McCormick are said to be the prominent candidates for Chairman of the National Republican Committee. A quarrel between the conservative and the fire-eating Democrats of South Carolina is said to be imminent. The new State officers at Albany are beginning to afrange for business there. A letter printed below gives the latest gossip as to the Speakership. The Bangor Whig has discovered that the Democrats are tampering with the election returns in Maine.

THE FRAUD PLOT IN MAINE.

MR. BOUTELLE, OF BANGOR, ASSURIS THAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN ALTERING ELECTION RETURNS CONTRARY TO LAW.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 26,-The Whig will state tomorrow morning that Mr. Boutelle, of the Republican State Committee, has obtained positive evidence that the Democratic managers have been secretly substituting altered and amended election returns, contrary to law. The Constitution and laws require that the returns sent to the Secretary of State by the town clerks shall be signed and

sealed up in open town meetings. Mr. Boutelle, The Whig will assert, has evidence that the clerk of a certain Democratic town in one of the threatened counties forwarded his return immediately after the election in precise accordance with his record. As late as the second week of November this clerk was informed by other town officers that a prominent Democrat requested a new return to be made, as there was some trouble with the returns from that and other Democratic towns. The clerk, it is asserted, did make a new return, which was forwarded about the middle of November, in which he corrected the errors and supplied the omissions complained of, although the town record shows them just as they appeared in the crural returns. the original returns.

THE GRANT BOOM.

VIEWS OF RICHARD SMITH ON THE PROSPECTS FOR A THIRD TERM-THE PEOPLE AND THE MACRINE POLITICIANS.

It is not often that the rugged, genial face of Richard Smith, the veteran Editor of that veteran Republican newspaper, The Cincinnati Gazette. is seen in New-York, or, indeed, anywhere outside of his office. He came to the city Tuesday on business of the Western Associated Press, and leaves to-day. Of course he was asked by a TRIBUNE representative for his views as to the Presidential outlook. He thought the Grant movement still strong. "I was at Chicago," he said, "at the big demonstration in Grant's honor. I found the politicians either opposed to the third term idea or lukewarm, but they all recognized the fact that the people were taking the bits in their mouths, and were likely to run away with their machines if they should openly antagonize Grant. The state of affairs reminds me of 1874. In that year, while the politicians were organizing against Lincoln the people were organizing for him. The strength of the Grant movement, in my judgment, lies in the alarm of the old Republican elements at the menacing attitude of the South and the apprehension that the Democratic Congress intends to make the next President, no matter how the election goes,"

Mr. Smith was asked if he did not think Grant would be a weak candidate for the Republicans to nominate, because of the feeting that it would be unfit to honor him more than Washington was honored, and because of the nostility to him of a large body of independent voters, who might turn the scale in favor of the Democrats by refraining from

will need only 47 votes from the North to nominate their candidate."

"To return to General Grant. What do you think is the probability of his becoming a candidate?"

"I have good reason to think that if he is offered employment which is lucrative, honorable and permanent in its nature, ne will not accept a Fresidential nomination. He wants business suited to his high position rather than office."

"You are making an effort to have the Republican Convention held in Cincinnati, are you not?"

"Yes; it ought to be held there. We have the only good hall for the purpose in the country, andthe Exhibition buildings adjoining can be used as committee rooms and state headquarters, so that the convention and all its adjuncts could be practically under one roof. Then our location is the most central of any great city, and our hotel accommodations ample."

PARTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA. GRANT THE FIRST CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS FOR PRESIDENT-CONSERVATIVE AND FIRE-

EATING DEMOCRATS. "Who will control the South Carolina delegation to the Republican National Convention?" The Charleston, who still keeps a residence in South Carolina, and says he means to stay long enough to help make the next President.

"Bowen and Mackey," was the reply.

"For whom will the delegation vote ?" "For Grant solid, if he is a candidate; if not, for Blaine solid, or nearly so. There is only one sherman man in the State who can get into the Convention. That is Robert Small, He will no doubt, represent his own district. In respect to Presidential candidates the attitude of our South Carolina Republicans is the same as that

burned. There was fittle insurance on any of the property, and many persons are financially ruined. The fire started in Stamm's saloon, and is believed to have been kindled by a rival saloon keeper in the upper section of the town. Indignation runs high.

TWO FIRES IN CANADA.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 26.—A fire here destroyed Duffield Brothers' large carriage works, valued at about \$20,000. A fire at Cinton vesterday consumed the Town Hall and four brick stores.

A SOCIAL, SCANDAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 26.—Samuel P. Knapp and Robert H. Drake, well-to-do men, convicted of conspiracy in modeling a man drunk and cuttering him into a disorderly house in New-York, on which evidence his wife oblained a divorce, were sentenced vesterday by Judge walling—Kuapp to pay a fine of 7500 and the costs of the trial and appear The case was the first of the kind, and caused much mercal.

PROTECTION FOR TELEGRAPH WIRES.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—The American Union Telegraph Company having called Governor the Workshop to pay a fine of 7500 and the colored people: 'I want you d—d niggers to understand that you are not white folks and haven't got the rights of white folks, but your rights as niggers I'll protect.' When he wants some man killed he goes out and helps do it himself, and don't set under the secons of the Democracy is the colored people: 'I want you are not white folks, but your rights as niggers I'll protect.' When he wants some man killed he goes out and helps do it himself, and don't set under the process of the Democracy is between the worked to the Republican Part for the Republican Part for the Republican Part for the the same as that of there there in all the other Southern States of the many time of their protection of the Republican Part for the the other Southern States of the many time is left of the Republican Part in the upper southern States of the many assessed to surface and their second Blante."

"How much is left of the Republican part in the quarter want the fore-caters to and their second

Gary will run against him as an independent candi-

Who is Hampton's choice for President?" "Mho Is Hampton's choice for President?"
"Bayard first and Hancock next. I believe the
vote of the State in the Democratic Convention
will be thrown for Hancock,"
"Who is General Gary's first choice?"
"Bob Toombs."

A REPUBLICAN LEADER. PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Considerable interest is felt in Republican circles in the choice of a chairman for the National Republican Committee, which will be made at the meeting of the committee to be held in Washington about the middle of December.

The New-York influence will probably be thrown in favor of Governor-elect Cornell or General Chester A. Arthur, and a strong argument will be made in 17 the three attended together a performance of Pina-fore in that city. Mr. Ramsey testified that on March 17 a woman calling herself Mrs. Schoomaker had been at his house and had had an interview with some men;

in favor of Governor-elect Cornell or General Chester
A. Arthur, and a strong argument will be made in
favor of the selection of one of these gentlemen on the
ground that as the Empire State will be the battleground of the campaign, a general should be chosen
for the Republican army who knows the field
thoroughly. The New-York movement is more
identified with the candidacy of General Grant
than with that of anybody else, although it
cannot be said to be purely a Grant demonstration. It would have a great deal of strength
in case the fhird-term business should be dropped.
Mr. Cornell, it is understood, does not desire the
position, believing that his time will be fully occupred with the duties of the Governorship, and that
he would like to see General Arthur selected.
The Blaine men appear to prefer Wm. E.
Chandler, of New-Bampahire, or ex-Governor
McCornack, of Arizona. In behalf of Mr. Chandler
at is arreed that he is one of the most sagacious and
energetic practical politicians in the country. Mr.
McCornick was Secretary of the National
Committee in the campaign of 1876, and
his experience then would be of great
value in case he should be made chairman.
The extreme improbability of his father-in-law,
senator Thurman, becoming the Democratic candidate removes a possible objection to him. Most
of the friends of John Sherman would like to see
Charles Foster, Governor-elect of Ohio, put at the
head of the committee. Foster's remarkable talents
for campaign work, as shown by his recent success
in Ohio, his first-rate executive ability, and his
large acquaintance with active Republicans
throughout the country, are the points urged in his
layer.

for campaign work, as shown by his recent success in Ohio, his first-rate executive ability, and his large acquaintance with active Republicans throughout the country, are the points urged in his favor.

POLITICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY—
SEEKING FOR PLEGES OF MEMBERS' VOTES—
A VISIT OF GOVERNOR-SLECT CORNELL.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.]

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The signs are multiplying here of the approaching change in the State administration, and of the session of the Legislature in 1880. Governor-elect Cornell was here a few days ago. State officers, and obtained from them materials for its first message to the Legislature. It is a custom for the incoming Governor to send a message to the Legislature in the conting to the same respect from a fury any other defendant was the request resort of the guilty, because of the difficulty of meeting it. "On the word," said Justice Barrett in conclusion," do you be leves on mad say: 'I mou art the word." The introduction. Their verdiet was for the defendant. She began to weep profusely, and standing up, thanked the jury as they passed out. after his inauguration. The retiring Governor has no duty to do at the end of his term further than to welcome, with the best grace at his command, his successor. Governor Tilden was very cordial in his welcome to Governor Robinson three years ago, and the latter took occasion in his reply to say to the former: "You have had your trial and have received the grateful approval of the people, not only of this city, but of the whole Union, who have called you by an emphatic popular majority to the highest place in the Nation." The new State officers are beginning to make in-

quiries for houses that can be leased. Controllerlect Wadsworth, it is said, will make Albany his permanent home for two years to come. An amusing sneedote is told here concerning Mr. Wadsworth and his opponent in the late election, Mr. Olcott. this bequest was void because it was to be held in trust for the college for an indeficite period, the college to receive the moome; and then that in ease the college should be discontinued, the money should be applied by the trustees in such manner as they might think best. For the general purposes of evangelical and Protestact education among any of the nationalities of the Turkish Empire. There were other provisions which it was claimed came within the statistic, which declares that any bequest restraining the power of a licinition beyond the lives of two persons in being is void. J. W. Gerard appeared for the executor; ex-Juage Porter, T. Shearman and others represented the next of kin. Decision was reserved. the present Controller. As is well known, they are warm personal friends. The morning after election only the result of the election so far as it concerned the office of Governor was known, and the fate of the lesser candidates was uncertain. During the day Controller Olcott, while pondering over the election figures, received a telegraphic dispatch worded as follows: "I am on the unxious seat. Where are you? James W. Wadsworth." Fifteen minutes afterward the following was telegraphed

The Cutted States at country Watchington and Property will all the country of the State of the S Means. He has, therefore, not a great following. The man who has the most votes pledged to him at the present time is Mr. Skinner; but they will do him little good. He hasn't the slightest chance of being elected Speaker. He represents a county wherein the name of Mr. Corneil was scratched from the Republican State ticket to a very injurious extent. Mr. Corneil even ran behind such a generally unpopular man as soule; in fact he was put at the bottom of the ticket. And this, too, in a county where Keily received only 90 votes; so that it was actually a square race between the two regular candidates. Unconsciously even a Governor wields much influence and the most of the members of the Assembly would reason that the election of Mr. Skinner after the vote in Jeherson County might be considered an intentional affront to him. A Governor with a three years' term before him will surely not be affronted, However, two other candidates have nearly as many votes pledged to them as Mr. skinner has. I refer to Mr. Husted and Mr. Ierry. They are just now running a neck-and-neck race on pledges. They have about the same number. A large number of members are yet unpiedged, however, and will probably refuse to give pledges till they reach this pace. No candidate has yet a sufficient number of votes to be very confident."

THE PLOT AGAINST KELLOGG.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26 .- Before the Congressional Suo-Committee to-day, Vincent Dickenson, a m mber of the Packard Legislature, said "Tom" Mur ray tried to toduce him to sente that he had been paid for voting for Keilogg, and gave him to understand that there was money in it. George A. J. Swazey testified that he was sent to the parishes by Major Burke to look for testimony against Kerloge. In Wasnington Murray told witness that he wanted Jamtor Ladd's place in the Custom House; if not he wanted the R. publicans to pay him \$2,500 to keep his mouth shut, as he could make question was asked by a Tribune representative of that muon out of the Democrats. Witness testified at colonel Worthington, late Collector of the Port of great length as to the outrages committed by the whites, that much out of the Democrats. Witness testified at and referred to the killing of Weber and another Repu hean who returned to the parsan after the election; witness concluded it would not be safe for him to return, tough his family hye there; he has not been in the parsa for two years. Austine Dejou, a member of the Packard Legislature, testified that he was never paid any money, nor did he receive money from any one, to vote for Keilogg. Finançan's testimony so lat as it related to him was untrue. General Thomas C. Anderson testified that the statement made by Bernard Withams that he (Anderson) and companyed him as octective, of to go to Washagton in the interest of Keilogg was laise. Several withcases besides those mentioned yestering testified to the general bad character of Bernard Wilhiams. hean who returned to the parish after the election

THE GREAT OHIO BEER BREWING COMPANY CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.-The proposed consoli-

dation of all beer prewing interests in this city may fat after all torouga difficulty in the appraisement of the breweiges. Firms with an extensive business whose value consists largely of good will, claim that this should be taken into consideration, in the apportionment of stock just as much as capital invested. The Committee on Appraisement was to mave reported to more w, but in view of the affiliations encountered the time has been extended until Saturnay. Should the pool he abandoned, five of this largest breweigh will encount and the pool he abandoned, five of this largest breweigh will encount and the pool he abandoned, five of this largest breweigh will encount and the pool he abandoned, five of this largest breweigh will encount and the pool he abandoned, five of this largest breweigh will encount and the pool he abandoned, five of this largest breweigh will encount and the pool he abandoned, five of this largest breweigh will be encountered the abandoned of the United States to-day: On potter, W. H. H. Miller, of Indianapolis, was additived to practice. No. 912-Europolis (in error, agi, the New-York and Hariem Rairond Company, Passey, No. 89-Emanuel Base, plant fit of the Circuit Coart of the United States to-day:

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EIGHTY BOYS ON A STRIKE.

READING, Penn., Nov. 26.-About eighty boys employed as driners and riveters by the Reading Hardware Company, struck to-day for 10 per cent advance, and a price list.

THE COURTS. MARY S. HASEY ACQUITTED.

AN ALIRI PROVED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE

JURY.

against Mrs. Mary S. Hasey for alleged conspiracy with

John T. Lynch to defraud the plaintiffs in the sale of

diamonds, was concluded yesterday with a verdict for the defendant. The defence was that the plaint is had

mistaken the defendant for the woman calling herself Mary Schoonmaker, who actually committed the frand.

The method of proof was by an alibi. The sale of the

bad diamonds took place on March 16, 1879, and the transfer of them for the \$5,000 was made at the

house of a Mr. Ramsey, at No. 268 West Porty-second-

st., on March 17. Dr. Baker, the physician of the de-

fendant, testified that she was lying ill of an abcess at No. 78 East Tweifth-st. on March 11, and that in the

evening be lanced it. The defendant's sister, Mrs. Per-kenpelne, of Philadelphia, and her nephew testified

that Mrs. Hasey went to Philadelphia to visit her mother on March 15, and that on the evening of March

but he was confident that the defendant was not that woman. Jomes K. Collins, a merchant of Sixth-ave, and

seventeenth-st., testified that the defendant had been

a saleswoman in his store, but admitted that she was

not at work during the month of March. Mrs. Hasey

was the last witness on her own behalf. She said that she came to New-York from Philadelphia in 1864, the

her husband for five years. She had been in the employ

only was all knowledge of this fraudulent diamond sale

depied, but the witness said that she never had any dis-

mond transaction of any kind with any person. On March 11, 1879, she was lying hi from the access; after it was lanced she began funnemately to recover, and on March 15 was able to leave for Paliadelphia and on St. Patrick's day to go to the theatre.

"Were you put in jail when arrested I' asked Colonel

Spencer.
"Yes, cir; and have been there since," said the defendant bursting into tears.

A CONTESTED WILL. THE BEQUESTS OF THE LATE CHRISTOPHER R. ROB

ERTS CLAIMED TO BE ILLEGAL.

The will of the late Christopher R. Roberts,

who died at Paris in 1878, leaving an estate of more than \$500,000, was brought before Judge Van Brunt, in

the Sapreme Court, Special Term, yesterday for an in-

terpretation of its terms. It was claimed that the will

was invalidated because of a provision placing in the hands of the executors for three years the discretion to

sell the property. The next of kin, it was asserted,

The decedent during his lifetime founded the Roberts

College, situated near Constantinople, Turkey. A bequest of the will gave " ten parts of the entire residuary

estate" to the Roberts College. It was claimed that

this bequest was void because it was to be held in trust

should take according to the statute of distributions.

of Mr. Collins as saleswoman for eighteen montas.

The suit of John Fay and Edward B. Rogers

Supreme Court against the Board of Health of that city to restrain it from interfering with the woras of the company; and also asking that judgment be rendered that the works are not a nulsance.

In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday,

Judge Reynolds granted a decree of limited diverce to the plaintiff in the suit of Annie Dow against Samuel Dow in the suit of Walter H. V. Hartig against Marie V. Hartig, Judge Gilbert in the Kings County Su-preme Court, yesterday gave judgment for absolute di-vorce in favor of the plaintiff.

A motion was made in the Marine Court, Champers, yeste day before Judge Sinnott to compet the plaint of in the suit of George Linck against Mrs. Willilam Sprague, wife of the ex-Governor of Rhode Island, to answer within ten days the new matter set up in the answer. The action was brought for \$240, claimed to be due the plaint. If for teaching the defendant's boy william for five months. Judge Sinnott graphed the motion on the spot.

John Devlin, who formed a contract with the Fulton Municipal Gas Company of Brooklyn to make all connections between the mains and the houses on the entire line on which the pipes were to be laid, has begun a suit against the company, and against James Jourdan, receiver of the Mutnai Gas Company, to recover \$60,000 for breach of contract. In accordance with the contract, he claims that he received five days notice to begin work, and spent from \$7,000 to \$10,000 in car's, tools, lead and other articles necessary to the proper performance of his work. He then ascertained that this company was to be meinded in the projected consolidation seneme, and that the work was to be abandoned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- The following was the business transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day :

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26 .- In the Court of Appears, Wednesday, November 26, 1879-pressut, the Hon. Sanford E. Church, C. J., and associates, the follow-

ing business w s transacted !